

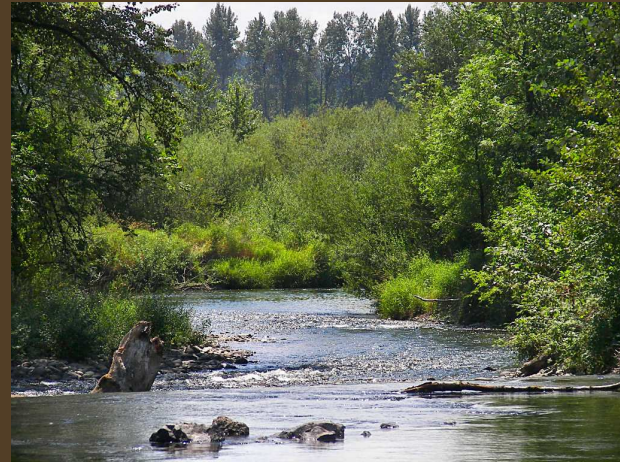
“Green Living 101” Native Gardening



By Kim Counts
SCDNR
March 2008

Introduction

- Land use change
 - Population increase and sprawl →
 - Dramatic alteration of landscape →
 - Impact on biodiversity and ecological processes
- Human influence is inevitable
- Can society and ecological integrity be compatible?



willamettevalleydailyphoto.specialweb.com



www.bne.com.au

- **Native:** One that originated in the area which it grows (Porcher and Rayner 2001)
- **Naturalized:** Plants that are thoroughly established; yet are not native. Have not caused extensive damage or spread. Are more or less accepted as native (Porcher and Rayner 2001)
- **Exotic:** Plants that have been introduced by human intervention to an area outside their native habitat (SCNPS)
- **Invasive:** Introduced to an area, established breeding population, and spread to extent that damages agriculture or natural species. (SCNPS)

How are Invasive Plant Species Introduced?

- Intentional Function
- Accidental Transport
- Gardening Efforts



Characteristics of Invasive Plant Species

- Efficient dispersal of seeds
- Quick growth that enables to “crowd out” slower growing plants
- Early sexual maturity
- Similar climate as native range; however lack of restricting agents

Multiflora Rosa

SC Native Plant Society



Carolina's Beach Vitex Task Force

Why Problematic?

- 2nd largest threat to native flora
- Can outcompete other species
- Reduce biological diversity
- Interfere with natural succession
- \$35 billion in economic costs



images.harc.edu



Major Key Species of Concern in the Lowcountry of South Carolina

- Japanese Privet *Ligustrum japonicum*
- Chinese Privet *Ligustrum sinensis*
- Multiflora Rosa *Rosa multiflora*
- Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*
- Kudzu *Pueraria lobata*
- Chinese Wisteria *Wisteria sinensis*
- Chinese Tallow *Triadica sebifera*
- Beach Vitex *Vitex rotundifolia*

Unless otherwise specified, photos courtesy of “invasive plant pest species guide of SC”

The Usual Suspects



Chinese Privet



Wisteria



Kudzu



Japanese Honeysuckle



English Ivy



www.calflora.net



Autumn Olive

www.emitsburg.net

Chinese Tallow Popcorn Tree



What can you do?

- Go Native!

Going Native Includes Benefits:

- Sense of Place
- Wildlife
- Less Maintenance
- Good for the Environment



Otter Island, SC

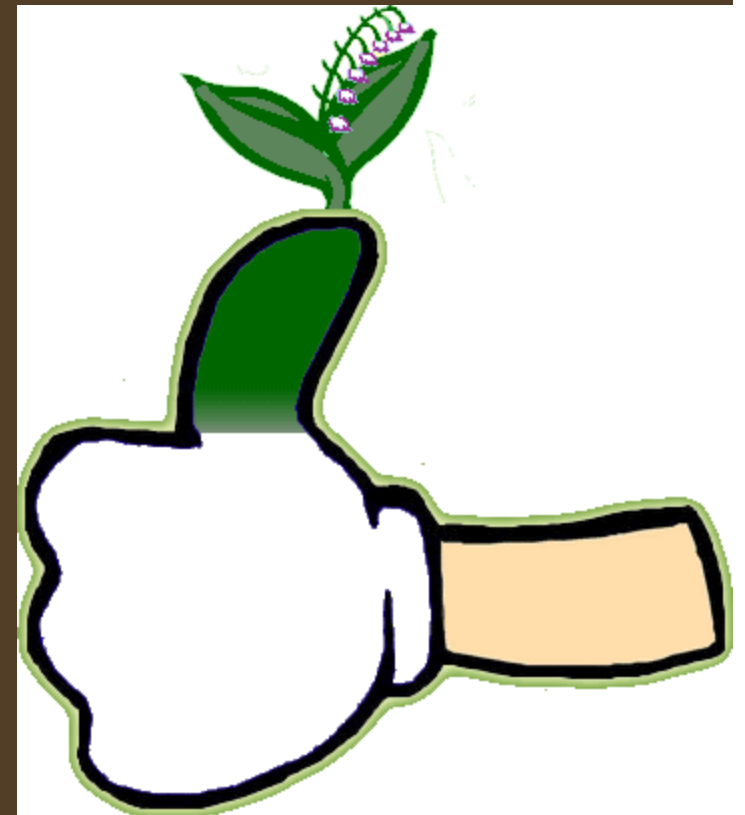


Photos courtesy B. McCord

Combat Climate Change

- Plant Native
- Reduce Water Consumption
- Mulching
- Compost
- Green Roof
- Less Lawn

Information obtained from National Wildlife Federation



Small Trees

Dogwood



Redbud



Bald Cypress



Red Maple

Southern Sugar Maple



Serviceberry



American Holly



Shrubs

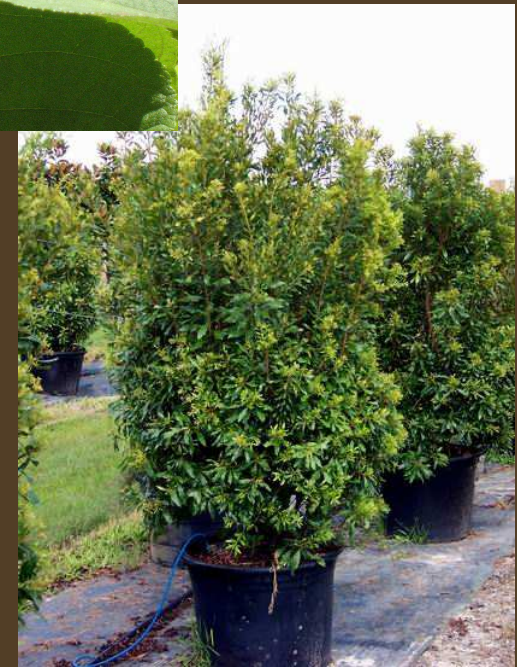
Beauty Berry



Yaupon Holly



Drawf Palmetto



Wax myrtle

www.cornerstonetreefarm.com

Vines/ Ground Covers



Coral Honeysuckle



Yellow Jessamine



Crossvine

American Wisteria

www.growwildnursery.com



Perennials



Sweetgrass



Coral Bean

Atamasco Lilly



Blue Flag Iris



www.nativeorchid.org



Butterfly weed

What else can I do to be a steward in my yard?

Before rain
garden



After rain
garden

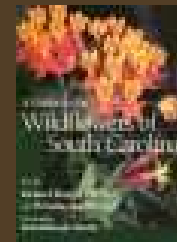


Slide By: K.Jones
(Bluffton, SC)

Utilizing natural drainage patterns in design

Resources

- South Carolina Native Plant Society
www.scnps.org
- National Wildlife Federation
www.nwf.org/backyard/food
- Clemson Extension Home and Garden Information Center
1-888-656-9988
www.clemson.edu/public
- A Guide to the Wildflowers of South Carolina
By: Richard D. Porcher and Douglas A. Rayner. Published in 2001.
- Local Nurseries



Thank You!



Photo by: K. Counts